

The Herald.

Wednesday, February 23, 1860. THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

The following telegram, which was transmitted from Washington to Halifax, on the 7th inst., by Hon. Attorney-General Henry, of Nova Scotia, announces the failure of negotiations to renew the Reciprocity Treaty:

"Negotiations failed to-day. Committee Ways and Means insisted in preserving almost prohibitive duties on agricultural produce and live stock—fifty to twenty per cent. on fish, and only five comparatively unimportant articles free. They required five navigation and fishing in Colonial waters."

This intelligence, which is the death-knell of the Reciprocity Treaty, will be received with regret throughout the British American Provinces. It is true the Provinces managed to live before the Reciprocity Treaty came into operation, and will probably manage to do so until it ceases to exist; but we cannot consent to a return to the old system, trade and prosperity will receive a rude shock, from which it will take some considerable time to recover, and the resources and loyalty of the Provinces will be tested to the utmost extent. It is premature to speculate upon what action the Provincial Governments will take to meet the emergency which is now upon them. The Confederate organs pretend to see in the abrogation of the Treaty, a reason for accepting the Quebec Scheme of Union. It will be difficult to convince the people of the Maritime Provinces that such is the case, although we have no doubt the attempt will be made, and its fallacy exposed. The reality of the various legislatures interested, will consist in providing such substitutes for the defunct Treaty as can be most readily and cheaply carried into effect, and among these, undoubtedly the foremost will be the *Lavergne-Casquet* Treaty, untrammelled by any complex and expensive political restrictions. Should the attempt be uniformly made to associate the two—a political and commercial annexation, we believe, we will be the inevitable result. We shall not now go over the grounds previously traversed by us to sustain these opinions, and we prefer to wait until we have fuller information concerning the recent unsuccessful negotiations at Washington, and the steps to be taken by the Legislature, before offering any lengthened comments on the important questions involved in the abrogation of the existing Treaty. We may say, however, that with judicious legislation and the exercise of a moderate share of enterprise, trade can be diverted into new channels which, if not quite so convenient as the American markets, will, at all events, prevent that collapse anticipated by the Americans, and teach our rebellious neighbors that prohibitive duties and non-recourse are grand mistakes, which will operate no injuriously against themselves than against the American States. A year's deprivation of the valuable fishing grounds, employed by the Americans during the past year, and perhaps an expulsion of their men from the American Coast, and to negotiate a Treaty much more liberal and extensive, than even the existing one. No, they apparently, will, in the lesson of experience will open the eyes of the Washington authorities to the folly of their present course, and now that later information has dispelled the false hopes entertained last week for a renewal of the existing Treaty upon terms as liberal as the former one, we can do no more than admit of the Provinces, we, the Delegates at Washington, in breaking off negotiations, the gentle treaty may be impeding the way. Like the man of Verona, the Provinces might take the philosophy expressed in the lines:

"Case to lament for what thou canst not help, And study help from that which thou lamentest." An clearance of which will, doubtless, prove the most speedy and effectual method of securing a new treaty quite as liberal as the old one, and not likely to be destroyed from similar causes.

"TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION." The remarks in the *Islander* of the 10th inst., and of the head of "Telegraphic Communication," worthy of some attention. We endorse some of the sentiments therein contained. No person will deny that the interruption to the submarine cable at this season of the year, especially, is severely felt by the business and, indeed, by every portion of the community. We understand that interruptions such as that which characterizes the present winter—namely, damage from the ice,—have occurred but once before, that is to the present cable, which has now been submerged nearly ten years; whereas all the other damages which have taken place, have arisen, in some degree, from the absence of an Act of Parliament providing against the anchoring of vessels upon or near the cable. We should say some such protection to the line could not be afforded in this way—mariners being notified through the different custom houses, etc. This and any other act of protection which the Company might suggest, would doubtless stimulate them to give the line a more substantial, reliable, and extended communication. An Act of Incorporation, with a clause of the foregoing nature, was some time ago introduced into the House of Assembly, but was thrown out for some paltry reason. It must, therefore, be hastening to the Company, after going to great expense in providing lines and cables, to find them constantly hooked by vessels' anchors, or carelessly destroyed—thus entailing a large outlay for repairs, besides the loss of business. The *Islander* says "it was the intention at one time to take it below that ledge—to swing it round the reef—why was it not done?" We believe this was intended, and the Company made an effort to do so, over two years ago, and expended some £2000 in procuring new additional cable. They engaged one of the owners of the F. E. I. Steam Navigation Company, for which nearly one-third of the subsidy from this island was paid, and proceeded to the Straits; but it was found, upon trial, that the construction of the boat would not allow of the undertaking, nor could the speed be regulated to suit the laying-out process. It was, therefore, postponed until another time.

To have a second cable, as proposed by the *Islander*, is no new idea. We hold up both hands for it, and we are informed that the Company have had it in contemplation for some years, but circumstances have not yet warranted them in carrying out that idea. To have a second cable, it will require a second land line, and in another direction from the one now existing—say from Charlottetown to Georgetown or Wood Islands, thence across to Cape Breton or Nova Scotia.

The would assure the communication with the mainland all the year round. The question arises, as with other matters involving a large outlay of capital, will it pay? We can't say it would, nor do we know that the present one has ever paid,—we think not; but the *Islander* can ascertain the fact by applying at the project's quarters. If a "reasonable" guarantee is provided, we have reason to believe the present Company will carry this plan, or one equally beneficial, into effect; but without this guarantee, and an Act protecting their lines and cables from being wantonly destroyed by fishermen and others, it is not probable the Company will be able to keep the communication good.

This Company hold a monopoly of the lines in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland, and are likely to do so for some years to come. This fact will necessitate our obtaining whatever lines we require through them, and it is unlikely they would allow any opposition company to connect with them in the other Provinces. Gentlemen like Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Cyrus W. Field, William E. Hunt, Esqrs., and others equally wealthy and honorable, will not fall in the least degree possible in carrying out any contract between them and the Government of this Island, and we consider them in a far better position to afford a more substantial and permanent connection than the private Company hinted at in the *Islander*. It is but fair to those who have projected, and expended so much money in, these lines, that they should have the benefit of any additional allowance—if any is granted. The contract under which the Company receive the present subsidy, provides for the maintenance of offices at Cape Traverse and Tormentine. These offices, we need not say, are unremunerative, and consume at least one-half the allowance granted by this Island, so that, in reality, the Company receive from this Government but about one hundred pounds sterling per annum.

We advocate the extension of the line to Georgetown and Cascapec, and a second cable, connecting with the mainland, at the safest place in which can be laid. We also advocate the granting of a reasonable amount to enable the company to give us reliable internal and external communication, because we are given to understand that, if the Government act in a reasonable and generous way in this matter, a second cable will be laid before another year elapses, and communication extended both to Cascapec and Georgetown. This is a much more feasible scheme than that which Quixoticality has set the Provinces into a broad grin, and we trust the *Islander* will see the propriety of supporting it.

"THE EAST POINT ELECTION." This event, in the absence we presume of a more interesting topic, has undergone considerable discussion in the columns of our contemporaries. We beg leave to enter into the controversy. The Editor of *Row's Weekly*, and Benjamin Davies, Esq., ascribe the overthrow of Mr. Davies, in the recent contest in King's County, to his declaration that, if elected, he would oppose any grant of public money to St. Dunstan's College, or to any other denominational institution. But this explanation, however plausible, is not borne out by the facts of the case. While declining to condescend to Mr. Davies in his unsuccessful campaign, upon the easiest terms by himself, we are disposed to scan, with the eye of charity, some of the groundless assumptions contained in the letter referred to, because we readily admit the justice of Mr. Davies' complaints against those requisitioners who assumed to speak for a majority of the District.

"Now, if the test question at the polls was, as it is alleged to have been, a religious one, it must follow that the Catholic electors in the different polling divisions would have supported the Candidate of their own persuasion, and the Protestant electors the Candidate of theirs. But such was not the case; in some localities the reverse was true. The Editor of the *Examiner*, in referring to Mr. Davies' letter to that journal, says, in allusion to the main cause of his defeat; for not we, we believe, for Mr. Davies, while polled upon the issue of Scotch and East Point, polled against him."

If the facts set forth in the foregoing short extract from the *Examiner* be true, as we believe they are, then, to the cause assigned by the *Weekly* and the *Daily*, for the return of Mr. McEachen and the re-Davies, there was, as we are unfeignedly and honestly of opinion, because we most credibly assert, that Mr. Davies' letter, which he so prominently divided, there were 79 Protestant electors in that division, who voted for Mr. Davies, and 100 Catholics, who voted for Mr. McEachen. Does this circumstance, of which we challenge a denial, sustain the statement that the Catholics deceived Mr. Davies? We questionably not. Where, then, is the evidence that the canvass and polling assumed religious complexion, and was decided on religious grounds? There is none—and none can be adduced.

We may be answered, perhaps, as we have already said, by a portion of the press—that a Mr. McEachen, at one of the public meetings, distinctly informed Mr. Davies that, unless he avowed himself in favor of a grant to St. Dunstan's, the Catholics would elect an adversary. To this we would reply, by way of counter-arguement—the facts above introduced—does the independent conduct of the electors on Lots 43 and 44, imply that Mr. McEachen was authorized to speak in the name of the Catholics or of their ecclesiastical superiors? Do such facts, which cannot be controverted, implicitly either the Protestants or Catholics in the charge sought—but in vain—to be affixed upon them? On the contrary, these things furnish a triumphant testimony to the upright and many conduct of all denominations throughout the constituency, and they vindicate the integrity of the First District from the aspersions of impostors, or sectarian bigotry which Mr. Davies and the *Weekly* would seem to cast upon them.

Mr. Davies intimates that the religious question originated in Charlottetown, where he also intimates that some "predominating" religious influence exerted itself to defeat his election, and that the sentiments contained in the letter made use of by Mr. McEachen at the Scurry meeting "appeared to be equally as obnoxious to him (McEachen) as it was to the clerical politicians of the day." If these insinuations mean anything, it is that Catholic influence must have had some part to do with the election, which we do not believe to have been the case. The fact is, that Mr. McEachen's personal popularity, his native district, as a man of well-known integrity, together with his experience and intelligence as a practical politician, but above all, the unimpaired manner in which Mr. Davies' friends conducted the canvass in his behalf, secured Mr. Mc-

Eachen's return. We are more fully confirmed in this opinion from reading a communication which appeared on Monday's *Examiner*, over the signature of "M. McWade, Scurry,"—the same gentleman, we presume, referred to by Mr. Davies—from which we make the following extract: "It is well known that those who got up a requisition to Mr. Davies never called a public meeting to consult the electors on the propriety of so doing." He further says that "this conduct gave offence to many," and led to the adoption of the following resolution at the Scurry meeting—a resolution which, according to Mr. McWade, "had more to do in determining the late election than all else besides."

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that this Electoral District should be represented in Parliament by persons residing within itself; and that the conduct of those persons who have previously called out Mr. Davies at this election, without having consulted the District, is highly reprehensible and offensive to at least three-fifths of the Electoral District."

The facts which we have now given clearly prove that the religious element had nothing whatever to do with the result of the election, and we sincerely trust that both Mr. Davies and the "Weekly" will see the impropriety of raising a cry, founded upon false assumptions, which can be productive of no good.

"We understand that William Pethick, Esq., of this city, received a letter by post from the Hon. W. Pope, dated at St. Thomas. It was written on the 20th ult., at which date the Commissioners were all well. The Secretary, it seems, has come to the conclusion that, with all its faults, there is no place like the little island. Some ideas of the difference between the climate here and St. Thomas, may be formed from the circumstance that at the latter place a single glass is all the bed-chamber one requires at this season of the year. It is said that, in order to expedite their labors, the Commissioners have divided their office into two parties going to Brazil, and another to several of the West India Islands."

We copy the above paragraph from the *Patriot*, in the belief that our readers will be vastly delighted to learn that the Col. Secretary cherishes such an ardent affection for this Island, as is manifested in the above intelligence, and in his manifold missions in behalf of this Colony—missions which have secured for us the inestimable Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill, the company of two companies of Her Majesty's troops, as well as an outlay of some hundreds of pounds of the people's money to remunerate the important services of the wandering Secretary. Like the "TRAVELLER" introduced to the notice of the world by the gifted Goldsmith, the recollection of his native land, no doubt, perpetually recalls to Mr. Pope's mind the charming sentiment contained in the lines of the Poet:—

"Where'er I roam, whatever realms I see, My heart, untravell'd, fondly turns to thee." As there is to be a division of labor, we trust, for the sake of consistency, that the Secretary has preferred a diet of bananas and yams in the British West Indies to the *Topick* atmosphere at Bristol, where his antecedents, if known, would ensure to him a distinguished reception.

"TO CORRESPONDENTS.—'Auditor' is too severe in his strictures on the Rev. A. McDonald's lecture on 'Ireland and the Fenians,' and therefore we must decline publishing it. 'A Methianic'—on the same subject—is also declined, as we feel assured the Rev. Lecturer, in his allusion to a tailor, did not mean to disparage a class of men honored position of President of one of the most powerful and enlightened Nations on the face of the earth."

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY INSTITUTE.—The Rev. A. McDonald, Rector of St. Dunstan's College, lectured before this Institute to a very crowded audience on Wednesday evening last. While the political opinions of Ireland, which accounted for much of the discontent of the Irish and the improvement of the Fenians and their designs were most summarily knocked on the head by the lecturer. The lecture gave rise to a short debate, and the proceedings of the evening were entertained by the City Amateur Band.

The Very Rev. James McDonald, of Indian River, will lecture before the Institute, this (Wednesday) evening, his subject being: "A Tour in Europe."

"A Proser," finding the arguments advanced by the advocates of Railways to be irrefragable, very audaciously imagines one for the purpose of demolishing them, and then with an air of self-complacency exclaims:—"See what a smart fellow I am!" He most disingenuously misrepresents what we said, for the purpose of securing a hollow triumph, but his fifty-and-one little artifices and smart feints can deceive no intelligent reader. Like Madame Shelby's French dancing-master, whose extra stunts and etiquette were intended to fascinate his pupil, but only excited his scorn, "Proser's" excessive smartness betrays itself, while he really has outstaged the great question at issue. The crowded nature of our columns prevents us this week from devoting our space to the railway discussion, and "Proser's" "vile fallacies" thereon; but both will receive due attention as a future time.

"By an advertisement in the 'Royal Light-House' notice that a Keeper's Cottage will be constructed at the new Light-house at North Cape, the equipment furnished therewith; and on Cape. The cottage will be a small one, and will be the waste of waters to its westward of the navigable light and wide on a course to his desired haven. This light was much needed, as the vessels coming from the Atlantic, or by inland routes, were often in danger of being wrecked on the rocks of North Cape. The 'Light-house' might be well anxiety is felt by the government of procuring it. As was most equitable, the Hon. W. H. Pope, the Colonial Secretary, granted £2000 for the purpose. It is a very valuable addition to the shipping interests of New Brunswick, and it is not to be wondered at that our neighbors should bear their share of the cost.

We have now six good light vessels—Panmure, North Point, Prim, the Block House, Sea Cow Head, North Cape and Fish Island. One is being imperatively required for the locality. The 'Light-house' is a great blessing by all our sea-faring population who spend much of their time in the Gulf. We have now six vessels of 300 to 400 tons, Nova Scotia ought to have a vessel of 500 tons, and in the spirit of the Government, from the right quarter, and in the spirit displayed by the Secretary, would be favorably entertained. About £500 sterling would cover the total cost, and the vessel would be a great blessing to the coast. The cost of maintenance is now greatly lessened by the use of refined Petroleum instead of seal oil, and at the same time it gives more brilliant light is diffused. Forward is our motto.—J.

News by Telegraph.

FROM THE STATES.

New York, Feb. 6 p.m. A Toronto despatch says the Fenian excitement has somewhat abated since it appears that Sweney was not in Canada. Prosecutions however have not at all been neglected, and the Police and Military are on the alert. The excitement and alarm are still wide spread in the towns along the St. Lawrence River.

Vicker's Express office was robbed last night of 1200 dollars. The Provincial Telegraph Office was also entered by robbers. Advice from Mexico state all the merchants of Matamoros are trumping up claims to be presented for losses in the Bagdad affair, believing the United States will pay.

It is reported that Escabado is marching on Monterey, fighting is going on in all directions. Sweney has prospects of a further forced loan in Matamoros. Gold 139 1-2.

Boston, Feb. 7. Steamship *Palestina*, from Liverpool, 23rd Jan., has arrived here. She brought no mails, and the latest newspaper received by her contains but few items of news. With the exception of the Emperor Napoleon's speech to the Legislative Corps, there is no political intelligence of much significance. The Emperor in his address on the 22nd of January says arrangements are being made to withdraw the French troops from Mexico, and it is hoped this will pacify the people of the United States, who were originally invited to join the allied expedition which was not opposed to their interests. The remainder of the speech refers to purely home questions.

We append the following summary of the English markets for the *Palestina*:—LONDON, Jan. 23. (evening).—Consols opened at 86 7-8 a 87 for money, and closed 73 1-8 dull. U. S. five-twenty and Erie opened strong at an advance, but closed easier. The Bank rate is 8 per cent. and money easier.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 23.—Cotton.—There has been less doing. The news per *Australasia* from New York brought lower prices. Sales yesterday 800 bales, with prices disposed to decline, but quotations were unchanged. Breadstuffs steady and provisions unchanged. Gold 139 1-4.

New York, Feb. 7. The City of Washington, with Liverpool dates of the 25th arrived. The news, per the *Australian*, of the American demands upon France, relative to Mexico, excited much attention, and severely depressed Mexican securities in London. The news was quickly followed by Napoleon's speech to the Corps Legislatif, which opened on the 22nd. The official report laid before the Corps Legislatif on the state of the Empire asserts that French soldiers are not in Mexico with the object of intervention; they went there to obtain redress, not to proselitize. The London *Times* says the solution must come from the United States. It believes the American Government will be eager to accept a pacific solution.

It is officially confirmed that Prussia and his followers had entered the Portuguese territory. LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Paris Correspondence of the *Times* gives a minute account of M. Salliard's interview with Napoleon, and his hurried departure for Mexico. His instructions, verbal only, are to represent to Maximilian that the time has arrived for the withdrawal of the French troops. It is reported that the death of Gibson the Sculptor is unfounded.

It is reported that France has tendered its mediation between the Pope and Russia, Prince Othobedi at Geneva, January 22nd. MELBOURNE, Dec. 26.—There is intense excitement in South Australia in consequence of the Chilean war, and all sales of copper have been stopped. The Rebels on the coast of New Zealand have been defeated and have surrendered.

Breadstuffs quite steady. Provisions steady. Consols 86 7-8 a 87; U. S. 5-20's 66 1-4 a 66 1-2. Gold 139 1-2.

New York, Feb. 7 p.m. The *Express* says that a movement is being initiated among the O'Mahoney Fenians to solicit the interference of Secretary Seward on behalf of the Irish American citizens, who have been found guilty, in Ireland, of being Fenians in America. The Fenian leaders have a list of thirty British spies who are constantly watching their movements. The *Express* says that sensation telegrams are in vogue from Canada, announcing that the Fenian alarm is spreading, and in many places the Volunteers have been called out. That Ottawa is being garrisoned, and the sentinels around the powder magazine at St. Helen's Island have been doubled. Little importance is attached to them.

TORONTO, C. W., Feb. 8. The Montreal and Toronto papers express satisfaction that the Provincial Delegates have not accepted the terms proposed for the continuation of the Reciprocity Treaty. Gold 140 5-8.

PORTLAND, ME., Feb. 6 p.m. The *Patriot*, with Liverpool dates to the 26th ult., has arrived. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* gives a minute account of the circumstances under which the Emperor Napoleon despatched M. Salliard on a special mission to Mexico. He was hurried to the Palace when the Emperor said he wanted him to set out without delay for Mexico with a message from him to Maximilian. He was to tell Maximilian he considered that he, Napoleon, had fulfilled all the obligations imposed on him, and the time had now arrived when Maximilian must depend upon his own resources without help of the French Army.—M. Salliard asked for some credentials, but the Emperor observed that there was no necessity for any documents. All he had to do was simply to represent to Maximilian the Emperor's wish, and he had just said that would suffice. He recommended Salliard, however, to lose no time in setting out for Mexico, and to start in the first steamer.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions steady. Consols 86 3-4 a 86 1-2 for money. U. S. 5-20's 66 1-2. Gold 140.

New York, Feb. 9 p.m. *Australasia*, with Liverpool dates to the 26th ult., has arrived. News unimportant. Fenian trials continue. Swords and bayonets of an Orange Lodge in Dublin had been seized by police. Arms also had been seized in Dublin. The Queen of Spain gave birth to a son on the 26th.

I sat till midnight for Woodward at his house. He came home worn and irritated; but on my explaining the nature of the business, he became interested, and gave me immediate attention. After a searching and minute examination he lasted two hours, he let me go, promising to be at my house, as if by accident, at twelve, the hour when Langdon was to receive the order for Madame Danton.

The next day I remained at home. Woodward came in at eleven o'clock, and we again talked over the business. At twelve precisely Langdon made his appearance. I introduced Woodward to him as my legal adviser. Langdon shook hands with him, and Woodward immediately opened the business.

"Mc Langdon," said he, "will you be kind enough to explain to me by what means you learned the name and residence of Mr. Lison?"

"With pleasure. Feeling that a personal interview would be necessary, I placed myself at the post-office, and waited until Mr. Lison called for letters directed to Mr. L. I then followed him to his house, and inquired his name at the shop opposite."

"It is singular that John Smith, the sailor, did not write sooner to Madame Danton." Of course he did not, he was evidently a common sailor; and you can see by his letter, that writing was a labor to him. He put it off to the last moment.

"Will you let me see Lavernage's letter, Mr. Langdon?"

"Langdon gave the letter. Woodward, I knew, was a master of French. He took the letter to the window and read it carefully. He then asked for Mr. Smith's letter, which, I thought, Langdon gave him unwillingly. After a close inspection of the two, he folded them up and put them in his breast pocket. Of course, Mr. Langdon, you will have no objection to my retaining these letters?"

"None whatever; they are the property of Madame Danton, but she will receive in exchange through me the property is questioned to remain."

"How strange that Lavernage should not have named the amount of treasure contained in the box?"

"Perhaps," said Langdon, "you had better?"

"Why, yes; but you can give the proper hints to him. I presume it is in this house, as we agreed, Mr. Lison?"

"No," said I, "we thought it better to make further investigations into the claims of Mrs. Danton. I have a friend living in Havana; I will write to him in regard to Mr. Langdon because uneasy. He rose and asked for the letters."

Woodward smiled, and shook his head. Langdon's manner was dark and threatening.

"Mr. Langdon," said I, "is not the act of a gentleman for you to resist these letters. I believe them to be forgeries," replied Woodward, "and I advise you not to give them up until they have been examined by some person skilled in handwritings. They are safe with me, sir, and shall be returned to you as soon as they are pronounced genuine. The handwritings of both appear to me to have been executed by the same writer."

While Woodward was speaking, Langdon, who sat near the door, took up his hat, and as if so quietly and quickly as not to excite suspicion.

Woodward laughed. "It would have been troublesome to prove," said he, "taking out the letters, that these are forgeries; but the fellow has saved his labor. A more experienced writer would have detected this as a proof."

"His description of the casket," said I, "was accurate. By what means did he arrive at it?"

"He must have been in communication with the person or persons who hid it in your room. This morning I looked over a file of newspapers, and found the police report of June 11; I then applied at the station-house for additional facts. There have been no inquiries for the murdered woman. The report I found to be substantially correct."

"It seems to me," said I, "that we have blundered in allowing Langdon to escape."

"Woodward was thoughtful for a moment, and then he turned off to the police office; but it was too late. The presumptive thief had either disguised himself too effectually for recognition, or had left the city.

In April of the foregoing year I moved into a small cottage in the suburbs of South Bay. My business increased and became profitable. I built a business shop, and employed several journeymen. I felt sure that the cottage would be sold by and by, and I was always ready to sell it at a profit. The cottage which we occupied was the last one in a row of eight, built alike, each with a garden in front. The cottage next to ours was inhabited by a respectable, quiet old lady and her son, a dark taciturn man, apparently about forty years of age. The old lady soon became acquainted with Alice, and she was very kind to her, and they seemed to be mutually pleased with each other. Mrs. Marston was the name of our neighbor; she was a widow, and her son, who was called John Marston, was a journeyman printer. As journeyman printer employed on a daily paper, he was absent every night until two o'clock, and sometimes until daylight. In the daytime he remained in the house smoking and drinking beer, and reading such novels as the old lady procured him with that of his father, the Rev. Dr. Hamton, for whose memory she professed a degree of respect bordering on adoration. Old Mrs. Marston was popular in the neighborhood, and she was charitable; but, for my part, I conceived a thorough distaste for her and her son—the one as a mischievous go-between, and the other as a vulgar fellow. I had rented the cottage for a year, and notwithstanding the aversion I felt for our neighbors, fancied it necessary to remain in it. The upper rooms were divided from Mrs. Marston's by a mere partition of boards, and we found the morning, hiccoughing, and grumbling of Mr. John Marston so thoroughly unpleasant, we were forced to leave that part of the house unoccupied, and confined ourselves to the first floor and basement.

One evening while crossing the South Ferry to York, I caught a glimpse of a face that seemed familiar. The owner of the face avoided me, but I followed and cornered him; and in spite of the red hair and sandy whiskers, no longer shaven, with artificial blackness, recognized the intelligent and polite Mr. Langdon, the friend of the Widow Danton.

"Mr. Langdon, I think?"

"You have mistaken the man."

"Not at all; I have a memory for faces. Now, Mr. Langdon, since we are happily met, you will find it necessary to go with me to the station-house, and from thence you will be taken to a place of greater safety. Not a word; I need your services, Mr. Langdon. The less trouble you give me the less you make for yourself."

I got Langdon in charge of an officer at the landing, and rode up to Woodward's. The name might be paid the friend of Mrs. Danton a visit in his cell. The officers of the law recognized him as a notorious swindler, commonly known as Captain Bill.

"Captain Bill was very liberal of his promises, and agreed to tell all he knew if we would give him his liberty, and forbear to appear against him. He then stated that he left the city the night after his interview with Woodward and myself, and that he was himself one of the two men who had attended the sailor on the corner of G— and D— Streets; that he and his comrade saw down a blind alley with the box, which they found very heavy, and impossible to open without a file and screw-driver. While in this hideous place they both noticed the initials S. P. L. upon the casket. As the police were still in pursuit they dared not come out, but climbed over a high-piled wall into the yard of the house in which I was living, and which the ground floor and kitchen were unoccupied. They entered the kitchen by a window, taking with them the precious casket, which they felt sure must contain specie from the wife, and from the fact of its being carried by a woman."

(To be continued.)

A newspaper out West has for its motto "God will all to all men who pay promptly. Devoted to law, news, and making money."